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I am not aware that Torrey's Peak (known in the vicinity by the later name of Mount Irwin) has been ascended, though it apparently presents no special difficulties; and Gray's Peak is usually selected for ascent, because a comparatively easy horse-trail has been prepared to the summit. When on Gray's Peak, I ascertained by a pocket-level that Torrey's Peak is a little the higher, though the difference is slight, probably 50 or 100 feet, and I think this is confirmed by other observations."‡

§ 87. *Bromus Tectorum*.—In the January number of the *Bulletin* I notice, under the head of "Catalogue of Suffolk County Plants," a remark with reference to *Bromus tectorum*. About eight years ago, I detected a species, new to *this* region, which by comparison with an authentic specimen of the *B. tectorum* from Germany, preserved in my herbarium, I have regarded as identical with that plant. Having submitted it to the late Dr. William Darlington for inspection, he informed me that some time before, he had received specimens from a correspondent in Germantown, near Philadelphia. He at once referred it to the species above noticed.

Mine was gathered in the suburbs of our town, confined to one spot, its introduction, no doubt, adventitious. By the extended improvements of our town, the locality has been broken up. I enclose a small portion, which may prove sufficient for identification with the Suffolk County plant.

HALLIDAY JACKSON.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.

[The small specimen sent corresponds very well with *B. tectorum* in the Torrey Herbarium.]

§ 88. *Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado*, by Thomas C. Porter and John M. Coulter. This is one of the "Miscellaneous Publications," relating to the U. S. Geological survey of the Territories now in progress under the charge of the Department of the Interior. It is a work of 180 pages, and is not a mere enumeration of plants, but, for all the species not described in the readily accessible "Manual" of Doctor Gray and the "Flora of the Southern States" by Dr. Chapman, the descriptions are quoted, thus saving the student from the necessity of referring to many reports and works not usually to be found in a private library. We notice in an advanced sheet of the "American Journal of Science" for May, that Prof. Daniel C. Eaton makes some rather severe strictures upon the manner in which credit is given in this work. We hope that Prof. Porter, who is apparently responsible for the literary portion of the work, may give a satisfactory explanation of what appears to have been an unfortunate inadvertence.

§ 89. *Desmodium*.—It may interest the readers of the *Bulletin* to know that Mr. Albert Commons has discovered another locality for the very rare *Desmodium humifusum*, Beck, in the south-east corner of Newcastle County, Delaware. Here, as in the Salisbury, Maryland, locality (now destroyed), the plant is completely prostrate, ramifying in every direction from the central root. It

‡ Whitney's measurement gives Gray's Peak14,145 feet.
Torrey's "14,192 "

flowers plentifully, but fruits rarely. Can it be a hybrid between *D. rotundifolium*, D. C., and one of the erect species?

Mr. Commons has also found *D. ochroleucum*, M. A. Curtiss, near Felton, Delaware—the most northern locality yet known. This is a well-marked species, always distinguishable from its trailing allies by the light green color of the leaves, its ovate leaflets strongly reticulate-veined, as are the always twisted divisions of the loment, and its ochroleucous flowers. It fruits abundantly and is a rank grower.

W. M. C.

§ 90. **Two Lichens of Oregon.**—The region proved to the experienced collector, Mr. Elihu Hall, less interesting as regards Lichens than California, and he was able to add but little to what was already known. The two plants now to be briefly described are, however, new to us.

***Sticta Oregana* (*sp. nova*)**—thallo coriaceo-membranaceo laciniato-lobato lacunoso-reticulato viridi-glaucescente, laciniis elongatis apice rotundatis sinuato-incisis margine crenato-lobulatis mox dissectis subtus inter papulas albas reticulatim brunneo-tomentosis; apotheciis sparsis mediocribus (latit. 2-4 millim.) margine thallo concolore demum excluso. Sporæ 6-8^m in thecis, e fusiformi acicularibus, 4-loculares, incolores, longit. 0.044-75 millim., crassit. 0.006-9 millim.

Upon trunks of trees, Oregon, *E. Hall*.

This fine accession to our Flora is not without a certain general resemblance to *S. anthraspis*, Ach., also peculiar to the West Coast, but belongs to the marked section of which *S. pulmonaria* is the type; differing from this no less in its *ensemble* than in its spores. Whatever the real rank of *S. linita*, Ach., it is scarcely better comparable with the present.

***Rinodina Hallii* (*sp. nova*)**—thallo crustaceo tenui contiguo rimoso cinerascente, hypothallo nigro limitato; apotheciis biatorinis mediocribus (latit. 0^{mm}, 7-1^{mm}, 2) adnatis plano-convexis, margine obtuso integerrimo fusco discum fusco-nigrum opacum demum turgidum cingente. Hypothecium incolor. Sporæ octonæ in thecis, ellipsoideæ, biloculares, fuscæ, longit. 0.019-30 millim., crassit. 0.009-15 millim., paraphysibus bene distinctis.

Upon bark, Oregon, *E. Hall*. Upon Redwood, and Oak, California, *H. N. Bolander*.

R. sophodes v. *confragosa* is the most distinguished form of this genus on the Western coast, occurring on rocks and on the earth, where the fruit attains to the largest size perhaps as yet noted (the width exceeding 2^{mm}) and also on trees. From this the present is seen at once to differ in its biatorine exciple, and generally Lecideine aspect. The disk, in several specimens, is more or less distinctly white-pruinose.

EDW. TUCKERMAN.

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